WHOLE NO. 10,008.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1864.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Proceedings of Congress Yesterday.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution for the Abolition of Negro Slavery.

Senatorial Debate on Negro Equality in Railread Cars.

Discussion on the Increase of Megro fieldiers' Fay.

Proposition to Subject Negroes to the Braft.

A Bill to Establish a Bureau on Freed Negroes' Affairs.

> Bo. WAR GAZETTE.

> > OFFICIAL.

Viels Convol the Mustering Regulations.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, \\
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1864. \}
DEVENANT E. P. Bigelow, United States Army, now on that wint make explanation to the Adiutant Geneweathing of the mustering regulations of the army in Streenth New York artillery. By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.

E D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General. Official R. Walliams, Assistant Adjutant General.

A precisely similar order has been issued in the case of

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1864.

The credentials of J. M. Johnson, who claims to have ated to the House to-day by Mr. Dawes, of Massa. No action was token on them, but he will onary districts not yet fully rentored to their status

The Enrolment bill was in a fair way of completion this tens, proposing the enrolment of negroes between secome painfully excited whenever the locvitable Africa is alluded to, and a lengthy debate connect, pending A BILL TO BETIRE UNEMPLOYED MAJOR AND BRI-GADIER GENERALS.

The House Committee on Mi stary Affairs have prepared bill setting out with the declaration that it appears that d, or not on duty corresponding with their bolding commissions and drawing my without oe, and standing in the way of the promotion of acerale who, on the 15th of March next, chall the performance of service. and months continuously next prior to shall be dropped from the rolls illed by appointment or promotion. But this is not to mitted to his former position as a staff or line officer of

The pay of all regimental officers connected with the inteenth New York heavy artillery has been stopped

matter of improper collatments into the regiment of boys under eighteen, men over forty five, and others ARMY NUMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

other list of military nominations, about three but sident. They embrace quartermesters, commissaries, paymasters and chapmans. There are now about fifteen sidred names before the Senate for confirmation

THE NEW YORK UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION. called the Sim Draper circular, has not been distributed in Washington. It is understood that its circulation bas been suppressed at the urgent request of some of the ture and decidedly injurious to his renomination for the Presidency. Since the publication of this circular active the 22d inst. expressions of preference for the Fresi-THE WHITE HOUSE STABLES AND HORSES DESTROYED

so the White House were discovered to be on fire, and so et to work on the flames, by which time the building and contents were destroyed. Aming the first persons the ground were the President and three New York

The United States steamer Baltimore ran aground about seventy five miles below Washington on Monday aught and is still fast. Three propellers have attempted to got ber off, but without avail.

ARRIVAL OF REDUL PRISONERS. at, and, were consigned to the Old Capitol. THE LOYAL VIRGINIA LIGHTATURE.

The Let delature of Eastern Virginia has adjourned sin it. No Schator eras elected to fill the vacancy occasion ed by the death of Senator Bowden, but it is believed that the act, on of the Convention will make an extra see cion necessary , in which an election for two Senators will probably be n. id.

Two young lady on - Kisses Smith and Taylor -- have b ged in Alexan dria upon charges of communicating with parties living beyond the lines.

GENERAL AUGUR TO TAKE THE PIECE It is understood it int General Augur will be given early period. The Ga seral has expressed a desire for

THIR TY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1864.

Mr. Pownit, (opp.) of K'r., from the, Judiciary Com mittee, reported a bill autho, ising the holding of aspecial the United States District Court of Inclines

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION. Mr. Thumsul, (rep.) of Ill., from the judiciary Com-

mittee , reported back a substitute for the joint resolution of Mr. Henderson, proposing amendments to the consti-tution of the United States, as follows:—1. Neither ment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by apprepriate legis-

have power to enforce this article by apprepriate legislation.

Mr. Trumbell, from the Judiciary Committee, reported
adversely the proposed amendment of the constitution by
Mr. Summer, making all men free before the law, so that
no man can hold another as a slave.

REPUTATION OF THE HALMSTATION PROCLAMATION.

Mr. CLARK, (rep.) of N. H., introduced a bill ratifying
and resillering the President's proclamation of January
1, 1863, and giving it the force of a statute. Referred
to the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen.

ABOLITES OF SLAVERY, Mr.

Mr. Brown. (rep.) of Mo., submitted amendments to
Mr. Wilson's bill to promote entistments, which confirm
the emancipation proclamation, abolish slavery throughout the country, and subject colored men to earelments
and drafts under the same apportionment as other
citizens.

and drafts under the same apportionment as other citizens.

Mr. Grimes' bill, proposing a scale of reduction of military salaries, when officers in command are not in the field and when on leave or without command, was reported adversely from the Military Committee.

MR. Summa, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a resolution directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the extediency of a law granting equality of privileges to colored people on the railroads of the fisirlet. He called attention to the subject for the reason that an outrage was recently committed in this District upon an officer with the rank of major in the United States service. This officer had recently been ejected from one of the street cars by the conductor solely because he was a black man. He thought we had better break up all railroads if we could not have them without such outrages, which did more to injure our cause abroad and at home than a defeat in battle.

Mr. Hendrick, (opp.) of Ind., said if he expressed any opinion he would say the outrage was the other way; separate cars were provided for the colored people. This case occurred because the negro declined to ride with persons of his own color and wished to force himself with white men.

Mr. Granes, (rep.) of Iowa, did not think there were any cars running now for the accommedation of colored people.

Mr. Hexpercas know differently, for he had entered one.

Mr. GRIMES, (rep.) of lowa, did not think there were any cars running now for the accommodation of colored people.

Mr. HENDRICES knew differently, for he had entered one, and was glad to get out the best way he could.

Mr. GRIMES did not think it a disgrace to ride with these colored agoing.

Mr. STENNER read the letter of Dr. Augusta, Surgeon of the Seventh Colored Volunteers. He believed it was as great an outrage as it would be to eject the Senator from his seat here, without meaning any personal disressicet.

Mr. Witson, (rep.) of Mars., said he believed the largest quantity of information we get, in and out of the Senate, was from the New York papers, and his attention was called to this subject from them. This was not the only place a reform was needed. He had information of an outrage perjetrated on the United States Military Railroad, where two colored men were ejected from an empty car and forced into a cattle car. This was a part of the malignant system of slavery; but the country was rapidly being abolitionized and civilized.

Mr. Handricks believed, from the expressions he heard to day, that soonal as well as political equality was to be forced upon the white race. The people of his State would never adopt that sentiment. He was glad that the Senator from Massachusetts had now plainly presented the issue before the country.

Mr. Wilson said he had no desire to force negre equality on the Senator from Indiana. What he wanted was to let every man assume the station God intended him to sitain.

The ayes and nays were ordered, and the resolution

Avrs-Messrs. Anthony. Brown. Chandler, Clark, Colla-lamer, Conness, Cowan, Dixon. Fessenien, Poot, Foster, Grines, Hale, Harian, Harris, Howard, Howe, Lane of In-diana. Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Spragae. Sumner, Ten Byck, Trumbull, Wade, Williamson, Wileys, Witson.

Nave-Messrs. Buckniew, Davis, Harding, Hendricks, Nessolih, Powell, Richardson. Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Win kle.

CONSISTER ON MANUFACTURES.

Mr. Anthony's resolution establishing a committee of two on manufactures, to be appointed by the chair, was

The Senate then proceeded to consider Senate bill No. 28, reported from the Judiciary Committee by Mr. Trumbull, with amendments. The Committee's amendments were agreed to after a lengthy debate, in which Messra, Johnson, Fe-senden, Foster, Cowan, Hale and Trumbull participated.

son, Fe-senden, Joster, Cowan, Hale and Irumbull particity. Acted.

On motion of Mr. Cowan, (rep.) of Fa, to strike out from its provisions members of Congress, the ayes and a ye were called. Ayes 23, nays 14.

The bill provides that so member of the Senate of House of Legresentatives shall, after bis election and during his continuance in office, nor shall any head of a department, receive or agest to receive any componition whatever, directly or indirectly, for services renordered to be rendered to any person, there by himself or another, in relation to any person, there by himself or another, in relation to any person, there by himself or another, in relation to any person, there by himself or another, in relation to any person, it is a subject of thing, in which the billed States is a party, or directly or indirectly interested, hofore any department, courts martial, bureau, officer, or any civil, military or naval commission whatever; and any person offending against any provision of this act is 18, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeasor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding \$40,000, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the court trying the same, and shall be, forever thereafter, incapable of holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the government of the United States.

pay prior to the passage of the act, being under consideration.

Mr. Sumer argued at length as to the justice of the bill as it stood. To obviate objections to the bill, he was willing to leave it descretionary with the Secretary of War as to what regiments should receive the retrospective pay proposed in the bill, so as to include only those who had entered the service under the defusion that they were to receive more than ten dollars per month.

Mr. Fisskeiner, (rep.) of Me., opposed the retrospective character of the bill.

Mr. Witson supported the views taken by Mr. Summer, and contended that the gircumstances in favor of rutting these troops on an equality with the others from the time they had been in the service were even stronger than the Senator had presented.

they had been in the sarvice ware even stronger than the Senator had presented.

Mr. Lark, (rep.) of Ind., opposed going back to pay these troops, as we had already filled our contract with them. He did not think they were as goed as white troops, and if they are they are lighting for a higher book than money.

Mr. Wilson defended the colored troops for their bravery, and claimed that for endurance they were superior to whites.

Mr. Dodartik, (rep.) of Wis., said the would to morrow other two amendments to the bill—one giving the Secretary the discretionary power to decide as to the meris of the claims for back pay, and including only those who had been decided into the service under an arroneous construction of the statute, and the other to deduct, in sourred in feeding and clothing their wives and children. pense incurred in feeding and clothing their wives and children, Mr. CONNESS, (rep.) of Cal., desiring to discuss the sub-

Washington, Feb. 10, 1864.

Mr. Ellor, (rep.) of Mass., from the Select Committee on the subject, reported a substitute for the bifl to estab

lish a Bureau of Freedman's Affairs.
It proposes the appointment of a commissioner, with termination of all questions arising with reference to freed persons of African descent. Proper regulations are to be made for their good treatment and protection, and for their employment on abandoned plantations. De-partments are to be established with the bureau, under

their owners?
Mr. Emor replied, Kentucky is out of the ring alto

ar. Enter replied, senticery is out of the ring allosother.

Mr. Char wished to know whether plantations in the
South, owned by some of his constituents in Kentucky,
were to be considered as abandoned under this bill?

Mr. Ellor said the answer would depend upon whether
such constituents were loyal or disloyal.

Mr. Char replied that he owned one of such plantations
himself, and it had been abandoned because the government did not protect it.

Mr. Ellor said that his bill did not propose to establish
colonies its Kentucky.

Mr. East replied that his bill did not propose to establish colonies is Kentucky.

Mr. Mallory, (opp.) of Ky., wished to know whether the gentlemen from Massachusetts would confiscate the land of his colleague (Mr. Clay), knowing him to be a loyal man, and regard it as abandoned property?

Mr. Ellor replied, certainly not.

Mr. Mallory—Orientoly your hill mean it?

Mr. Ellor replied shat it did not, and spoke until the expiration of the morning hour.

Means the Senate's amend dents to the Internal Revenue

men.

During the debate Mr. Deming, (rep) of Conn., said there were five hundred thousand non residents in the country, and if they were exempted from the draft there would be a revival among the non-resisting sects, and their ranks at least would be recruited.

Mr. JARES C. ALLEN, (opp) of Ill., moved to amend by striking out the reference to religious denominations and making the section apply to all persons conscientiously opposed to bearing arms.

Mr. Almes C. Allen then moved to strike out the section estirely.

Mr. James C. Alexy then moved to strike out the section estirely.

This was decided in the negative by one majority.

This was decided in the negative by one majority.

The section, therefore, substantially stands as in the original bill.

Mr. Garson, (opp.) of M. Y., offered as an amendment that the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be susponded in the cases of alleged minors who may be shisted.

This amendment was rejected.

Mr. Sravers offered an amendment that persons of African descent, between twenty and forty-five years of age, whether citizens of the United Ctakes or not, shall be enrolled, and form part of the national forces; and when a slave shall be drafted and mustered into the service, the master shall receive a certificate for \$500, and the drafted man shall be free. This, Mr. Stevens said, would give compensation to masters in the loyal brider States.

Mr. Clar boyed Mr. Stevens would withdraw the amendment. A good feeling was now prevailing in his State; but the adoption of the proposition would retard the progress of the Union feeling. He did not object to taking rebel property; but that of loyal men ought not to be interfered with

Mr. Bourwett. (rep.) of Mass, said the laws of all the States recognize slaves as pursons and not as property,

Mr. Bourwell. (rop.) of Mass , said the laws of all the Mr. Bouwert, forb, of mass, such the tawn of an one States recognize shaves as persons and not as property, and the exigency had arrived when we should use them, as other men are used, for putting down the rebellion. Mr. Moxess favored the amendment, not being able to see why that description of property should be exempted, while the projects of citizens of other States is used for

national purposes.

Mr. Creswell, (rep.) of Md., favored the amendment, stating that the slaveholders in Maryland have furnished but few. If any, men for the war.

Mr. Farksworth, (rep.) of Ill., would not put money into the pockets of slaveholders. It was their duty to put their slaves into the army without any, compensation. We put our sons into the army, and why not the slaves?

tion. We put our sons into the army, and why not the slaves?

Mr. Shittiers. (rep.) of Pel., would say to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) that they in Feliware had no such scruples as the people of Kentucky hall. There would be nothing more welcome to Delaware than to take her slaves away from her.

Mr. Mathony briefly maintained that, according to the constitution, private property, including slaves, cannot be taken for public uses without just compensation.

Mr. Mr. 1943, of Md., mintained that slaves owe military duty, and therefore we do not owe the slaveholders anything for their service.

The committee rose without voting on the amendment,

United States Supreme Court.
Washingroy, Feb. 10, 1864.
No. 122.—Greene C. Bronson and others, complainants, and the Lacrosse and Milwankee Railroad Company, re

The Hatch and McKinley Places. THE PARTIES IN COURT—M'KINLEY, SENTOR, HIS OWN
GOUNSEL—HE WANTS TO BE LET "SEVERELY
ALONE"—M'KINLEY, JUNIOR, ACCEPTS THE SAME CONDITIONS-THE CASE THEN WITHDRAWN-

The case of McKinley vs. McKinley, father and son, which had been for some time pending, and which grew out of the scene at the Cora Hatch lecture some few reeks ago, came up for final bearing yesterday before Justice Dowling, of the Tombs Police Court. The proming it necessary to the ends of justice to have

The McKinjeys, senior and junior, were in attendance. the former as his own counse!—Mr. Howe appearing for the junior. Mrs. Cora Hatch was also present, with a fe-

ous that so investigation should take place, and which could only tend to expose family matters, and there ore,

Justice Dowling—Admitting that it was a religious meeting, which the complainant says he is ready to prove, the case must go on if the complaint be not with-

nizances not to molest me in any way in future I will withdraw.

Mr. Howe—No, sir; we cannot enter into recognizances when we have committed no offence. If you wish to drag the case before the public we are prepared. It was not out of regard to my client personally that I was anxious to have the charge withdrawn, but on account of some dear members of his family, who should be as dear to you, sir, as to him, and who ought to be as much respected by the father as by the son. As it is now, we accept the issue.

Justice Dowling—The matter must proceed; but the Court would have been glad to have further exposure avoided. Crowds came here to catch a glimpse of the parties, of the woman whose name is involved, and to hear all the scandal that may come to light. To have it proved that it was a religious meeting, and for religious worship, we would have to refer it to a jury of clergymer.

Justice Bowling—I do not that I will never touch that man as long as I live. I can show that my mother, sinters and friends have written and beseeched me to seep this thing quiet.

Justice Dowling—Not go near his public meetings or religious meetings. McKinfey, Jr.—No, sir.

McKinfey, Jr.—No, sir.

The parties then left the court, and so the flaceo was tranged.

The Germans of New Jersey and the Presidency. NEWARR, Feb. 10, 1864.

A numerously attended State convention of the Ger-nan national clubs of the State of New Jersey was held man national clubs of the Istate of New Jersey was held here to day. It was unanimously resolved that the national clubs regard the abolition of slavery throughout the United States and the configuation or the appropriation of rabel lands as the most important points of the platform to be depted by the nominating National Convention; that they will vote for no man who will not pleade bimeelf to use all means to this end. That Fremon or Butler, or any other radical candidate, will be the man of fagir choice for the next Presidency. NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The steamer New York arrived last evening from City coint, in charge of general flag for truce officer Major

The Mississippian says:-The rebel capital is to be re Plour is selling in Richmond for \$250 per barrel; sugar geveral thousand Yankee prisoners now in Rich

are to be sent to Georgia in a few days. Non-Arrival of the American. PORTLAND, Feb 10-Midnight. There are no signs of the American, now due at this

ort from Liverpool. A Steamer off Hallfax. A large screw steamer, bark rigged, passed Halifax parbor at six to-night, bound west.

The Troubles of Operatic Artists. IGNOB BIACHI ACCURED OF RLANDERING A CHAM-BERMAID—BIGNORITA SULZER IN THE SAME FIX— DE. REGENSEURGER DITTO, ETC.

MARINE COURT.

FEE. 10.—Off the stage opera singers have their troubles as well as other mortals. Just think of two or Max Maretzek's troupe-Signorita Suizer and Signor Biachibeing dragged up three flights of stairs to the Marine Court, on a charge of slander preferred against them by to the habitues of the Opera; but it is nevertheless true, and, what is worse still, the chambermaid is likely to last, it appears, the artists in question were boarding at the residence of Dr. Regensburger, in Fourteenth street,

Jefferson Mark t Police Court on charge of assault and battery, the Doctor get quite excited, and, allowing his temper to get the better of his judgment, also made use of the same epithet.

The plaintiff alleges that, in consequence of this charge of stealing made against her by Signorita Salzer, Signor Baohi and Dr. Regensburger, she has suffered severe pecuniary lors, and is unable to get another place, and is compelled to commence suits against all three of the parties for slander. The case against lor. Regensburger was tried first Each party was represented by able counsel, and the proceedings were unusually interesting.

Annie Wilson deposed that the was the plaintiff in this action; that in consequence of some remarks made in reference to the disappearance of a one boundred do it bill, the property of Signor Blachi, a difficulty occurred between her and Signorita Salzer, which resulted in the latter being arrested and brought before the lattery. During the hearing before the magistrate, Dr. Regensburger said be knew Mirs Sulzer to be a respectable person, and that the plaintiff was "only a chambermaid," and would up by calling the latter a "thief." The loc or was vir much excited, and had to be called to order by the Court. Miss Sulzer was held to built in the sum of three hundred dollars to answer. Witness had been unable to obtain a place since. Three witness had been mable to obtain a place since. Three witness had been mable to obtain a place since. Three witness had been mable to obtain a place since. Three witness had been mable to obtain a place since for suspecting the paintiff to the court room, and they all agreed that the word thief? was used by the de-endant in the manner claimed.

The defence set up was probable cause for suspecting the paintiff took the ground that there were highly detrimeded to the giantiff took the ground that the word the paintiff took th

rears of age, who died from the effects of injuries. On saturday morning last the deceased left home to go to and Heary streets, by two horses, one of which was ridden by a young min some twenty years o, age. He stopped a moment after the occurrence and then hastened on towards East Broadway. The lady was badly cut and broised about the head and body, bestles which her nervous system received a terrible shoct. She died yesterlay morning from the injuries sustained. The jury found that the deeaned dame to her death from highries received by being run over by a horse in charge of a person whose name is unknown to them. They censure the said person for riding carelessity, and believe the death of the said Matilida Hoffman was caused by his carelessees. The police are in search of the person who had charge of the horses which ran over the deceased, and hope to soon arrest him. and Henry streets, by two horses, one of which was rid-

THE DEAD BODY AT THE BARGE OFFICE -The Comments tenartment is not to blame for the non-interment of a office an unreasonable length of time, as complained of in yesterday's papers. At the time Coroner Ranney held in yesterday's papers. At the time Coroner Ranney held an inquest on the body of the sailor, whose name was homas frown, it was understood that the captain of the ship Reine, to which deceased belonged, was to take charge of the remains and give them a decent boriol. The captain is absocutedly changed his mind, and the certificate of death was sent to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, in order that the poor sailor might be buried at the public expense, thus relieving the Coroner from further responsibility in the matter.

The Commissioners exerting and prayer, observed with so much

and season of fasting and prayer, observed with so much colemnity in the Catholic and Episcopal churches, comand feasts as Ash Wednesday: It is so called from the and feasts as Ash Wednesday; It is so called from the custom of distributing ashes and marking therewith the foreheads of the faithful, making at the same time the sign of the cross. This custom is of very great actiquity, and still prevails in the Catholic churches, though we believe it has been discarded by the Episcopalisms. There were early masses at all the Catholic churches yesterday morning, and all of them were filled with congregations anxious to receive the biessed ashes from the hands of the priests. The Episcopal churches were also open, and the services were numerously attended.

The New York Typographical Sourky.—The managers of this axecolour association which services to the constitution.

of this excellent association, which seems to have taken a fresh start lately in enterprise and energy, have made arrangements for holding a series of meetings for printers on the second Saturday of each menth, for the purpose of on the second Sauruay or each month, for the purpose of hearing and discussing original papers on typographical subjects. In those discussions all members of the trade will be permitted to participate. The first meeting of the series will take place next Saurday evening, at the Typographical Society Rooms, No. 3 Chambers street, when a paper will be read by Mr. Theo. L. De Vinne, on "Modern and Mediawal Typography."

Departure of the Steamer Kiu-Kiang

for China.
The fine steamer Kiu-Kiang, under the command of China, via Cape de Verde, Cape of Good Hope, Singapore

The Kiu Kiang was built in this city, by Mr. Inglis, for The Kin-Kiang was built in this city, by Mr. Ingils, for Measrs. Olyphant & Son, and is intended to run on the Yang tze-Kiang river. She is a side wheel steamer of eleven hundred tons register, with a beam engine, having a cylinder of fifty eight inches in diameter and twelve feet stroke, which was built at the Aliaire Works. Her officers are:—(aptain, S. M. Taylor; First Officer, F. H. Taylor; Second Officer, T. C. Jacobs; Chief Engineer, A. H. Banta. First Assistant Engineer, — Wirth; Porser, Januar Scott.

Thomas Scott.

The following passengers went out in her:—Captain Treaton, Mrs. Bridgeman, Dr. Abbe, Meesrs F. R. Talbot, G. S. (Dabney, Mr. Reed, and five Chinese in the steerage. Court Calendar—This Day

Stress Court—Chacut Part 1—Nos. 803. 1235, 1243, 1057, 1233, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1348, 1347, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1348, 1347, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1369, Part 2—Nos. 690, 72, 866, 618, 629, 966, 968, 974, 988, 1600, 1962, 1064, 1064, 1065, 1012, 1016, 1026, 1028, 1034, 1040, 1064, 1064, 1066, 1012, 1016, 1026, 1028, 1034, 1040, 2012, 2013, 2035, 2039, 20

3482. COMMON PIRAS COURT—TRIAL TERM —Part 1—Nos 88, 246, 400, 339, 100, 148, 250, 423, 431, 433, 434, 433, 435, 435, 435, 437, 411, 422, 423, 439, 430, 412, 413, 324, 138, 336, 347, 411, 425, 427, 428, 429, 430.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE EAGLE.

RUMORS OF JUAREZ'S RESIGNATION.

ZACATECAS NOT YET OCCUPIED.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF GEN. URAGA

ST. DOMINGO AFFAIRS,

early yesterday forencon, we have interesting news from Mexico and St. Domingo. Our thanks are due to Mr. of our packages. Our correspondence, subjoined supplies everything of interest from the places named.

HAVANA, Feb. 6, 1864. Still Meditating-Horrible Murder by Gueril'as-Death of Mr. Lyon-St. Domingo Affairs-Interesting Discus

sion on the Subject-Opinions of a High Official, de. The early hour at which the Eagle leaves to-day de-prives me of the time necessary to give a perfect digest by the British mail steamer from Vera Cruz. At the same time I do not find anything of very great importful-that Doblado and Ortega were endeavoring to get naking terms for themselves with the imperialists, This is a very clumsy rumor, and does not merit the not, up to the latest dates, been occupied by any Franco Mexican force. Doblado and Ortega were there, doing, to the northern States of Mexico should be occupied as soon as possible. Probably for this purpose there is tion. Bazaine, at the head of two thousand; Castagny, with eight hundred, and Colonel Aymand's command o fourteen hundred, have all passed through Guadalajara and took the road to Zacatecas. This about the 12th or

tured. Though quite probable, it is not to be believed suing also the flying columns of Berriozabal, Tapia and others of that shattered army. At every step the pur

at d everything that an army carries with it.

Forfirio Diaz was in the State of Oninea, still meditating, it is said, an attack on Puebla. It takes him a long time to make up his mind, it appears. At the city of ill. The State of the same name is not yet tranquil, as appears from a despatch giving the particulars of a fight

From Morella there is no news of importance. Marques

was quite well of his wound, and received from a depu-tation of ladies of that place the official act of adhesion to the "new order of things," as the imperial system is A most revolting affair occurred near Jalapa. A party of Juarist guerillus attacked three carriages, containing narmed travellers, all of whom, including the entire es cort, with the exception of one lady and a child, were

cort, with the exception of one lady and a child, were murdered. Among those who perighed in this inhuman manner were a daughter of ex-President Ariste, a daughter of September of General Moreno, and another young lady of fifteen. Who sympathizes with a people who defend their cause in this manner? Not I, at least, nor you, not any humane man, thark God.

Mr. Lyons, chief engineer of the Vera Cruz Railroad, wounded in a similar attack last October, has died, poor man, from the effects of his wounds. I hope such scenes are nearly at an end.

Official despatches received at Vera Cruz amounce the surrender of the town of Campachy to the commander of the Magellan on the 21st ut.

San Luis Fotcal, Guanajuato, Guadalajara and a host of other places have given their official adhesion to the

have no time to dwell upon the news, since i have a few words and about as little as possible, either because there is nothing dong or nothing good to communicate to the public, either of which is a bad sign in a late issue of the Rainn of St Domingo city, I find a resume of the work done by the authorities since the beginning of Navember, which is highly interesting from certain admissions—we might say confection—corroborating and confirming the suspection that the whole truth was not told by the Havana newspapers—more properly, was not termitted to be told—for you know the censorship is very strict. I find, for instance, an admission that in the beginning of last November four fitths of the Spanish possessions in the island of £t Domingo were in a state of revolt and in possession of the insurgents. You will easily remember that just at that time the Spanish papers were untiring in repeating that the insurrection was confined to the province of Chao; and I, relying upon Spanish integrity and chivalrons regard for the truth, and so forth, accepted and rechoed the statement now proved to be false by an official journal. I do not say, however, that these newspacers are worse than others in the world; but I must conclude that they are fully as bad. At the same time I still believe that the accounts of military operations generally were tolerably correct; because we must expect that a brave jeeple like the Spaniards, when placed face to face with a mongret rece fixe the Dominicans, must come of victorious. The Spanish army now operating in that unbeating bland has lost a much larger number of men through sickness than casualties in the field. I know that in one regiment, which we may take as a fole sample of all, the average loss is three deaths from sickness to one in battle. This is tearnful to must consider a sum per of all, the average loss is three deaths from sickness to one in battle. This is tearnful to make a fole sample of all, the average loss is three deaths from sickness to one in battle. This is tear

blown to amuse the vulgar and tickle their vanity. It is naid that the articles in El Tiempo are written by a high dignitary of the government of this island, which report, if true, adds much to their interest. There is an air of probability in it when one redects that the censor has permitted their publication—a fact which, under ordinary of counstances, would be a healthy sign, but in this care only strengthens a rumor.

However that may be, there is a freedom of debate granted on this important subject, short-lived though it may prove, which may invite others to attack or defeuce, and I hope there among the people here who have the interest of the island at heart will have the courage to coppe for Nard, for not the least of the objections to the possession of St Domingo is the direct injections to the possession of St Domingo is the direct injections to the possession of St Domingo is the direct insurant the government meditates making a forced loan of ave millions of dollars. How many millions more will be added before St. Domingo will be made a self-sustaining, not to say a paying, e long, is a question I would live to see the Daw is answer or any other partison of an arrestation, in whose smind the prosperity of Cuba and of Spain itself is as dust in the bilance when weighted against a something, a nothing, that is called "glory of Castile." What is the glory of Castile and the honor of any government but that which is creditable and sensible? "The Dominion people appealed to their long absent mother, who has again levingly folded them to ber arms. How,

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

RECAPTURE OF SAN LUIS POTOSI BY THE MEXI-CANS—THE TRAITOR MEXICAN OFFICERS SHOT, ETC., ETC.

aquarter of a million in treasure and two hundred pasougers, has arrived.

the lst, has arrive I here, on his way to Washington with

He reports that Negrete, who was repulsed at San Luis Potosi on the 27th of December, with a loss of two thou-Ortega and Dobiado, and on the 5th of January again ttacked that place, carrying it by assault a ter a struggle of twenty-four hours, capturing most of the garrison and a large quantity of arms and munitions.

The traitor General Mejia and staff escaped. All of the captured traiter commissioned and non

The traiter Miramon occupied a position between Gua dalajara and the city of Mexico.

General Bazaine bad marched with a French army from Guadulajara towards Mexico, leaving a guard of two thougand at Guadalajara. The Mexican General Uraga had advanced from the vicinity of Cotima with nice thousand men, and wis ex-

pected to attempt the recapture of Guadalajara. The latest news at Manzinilla is that Ortega and Doblado had been largely reinforced from Zacatecas, and after leaving a strong garrison at Sun Luis Potosi, had started to interrupt the communications of Bazaine, and the latter was making forced marches towards Lagos.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

mish with Guerillas-The Affair at Morton's Ford, &c.
MR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S DESPATCH.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 10, 1864. Mosby was on the old Bu'l run battle field yesterday with three hundred men.

sas last evening. staff, led a small column which first crossed Vorton's Ford, and made a gallant charge on the rebel pickets. Lieut. Shields, of General Hay's stuff, was shot through

the lungs, but will recover.

GENERAL KELLEY'S DEPARTMENT.

bet Conscription-Large Numbers of Deserters Coming in to Our Camps, &c.

MR. T. C. WILSON'S DESPATOR.

HEADQU MOTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, Feb. 10, 1864. billivan to day. They are from Page and Shenandoan

rebel Conscription law. They say a Georgia regiment is where they resided, and that these Georgians shoot down every man who is caught in an attempt to escape.

our military posts along the line. From twenty-five to One party of refugees who passed through Beverly report a band of refugees three hundred strong making their way to our lines.

The cattle and sheep that General Robert Lee claim

cens' residences situated very many miles from our lines

The weather is fair, but getting colder. It is decideding cool here to day. The Army in the Southwest Moving.

The correspondent of the Chicago Journal, under date Advices from Vicksburg are that General Sperman's army left that place last week.

It consists of the Sixteenth army corps, under General Hurlbut, and the Seventeenth army corps, under General General Smith's cavalry expedition loft Memphis for Corinth on the evening of the 3d just sut, and will soon

The Union forces in Arkansas are also said to be pre paring for an early move southward, which will put mand on the north and the columns of General Banks on

with a cargo of conton. She was, however, released to day, the charges against her not being sustained.

The following General:

W. W. Shore, being by his own confession the correspondent of the New York Daily World and Baily Times, the articles and letters from which papers are copied with approbation into many of the rebet mapers, to the injury of the government and the cause of the country, is ore dered to leave this department for the with and not to return, under pain of being put at hard but honest labor. By order of Major General BUILER.

R. S. Davis, Major and A. A. G.

The Reported Raid in Kansas a Hoax

KANSAS CITT, Mo., Feb. 10, 1864. has returned from the pursuit. The suspected party proved to be a detachment of the Fifteenth Kansas that they were supposed by the inhabitants to be guerillas dressed in Union uniform. No guerillas have crossed

Sr. Jone, N B., Feb. 16, 1864. In the piracy case to day a witness proved the handcreating him a lieutenant in the rebel service was then ton on Parker's commission. The case was then adjourned

Governor Carney Elected United States
Senator from Ranses.
Sr. Louis, Feb. 10, 1864.
A despatch from Leavenworth, Kansas, says:
The joint resolution for the election of a United States
Senator passed both houses to day under the "gag" rule.
Extrest protests against this have already begun to
come in from various counties in the State.
Indignation meetings are also being heid all over the
State, and the members of both houses are bitterly desounced.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 10, 1864.
The Kanasz Legislature met in joint session yenterds for the election of a United States Sensior. Gov. Carne occived sixty-eight votes and was declared elected.

ITALIAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN,-This evening the Maretek troups will give Norma at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The enthusiasm which has marked each repre-sentation of the piece at New York will, we trust, hourse for the performance an audience at the other side of the river. This is the first and only occasion on which Madame Medori is likely to appear in Brocklyp, and is this representation of her greatest character succeed in drawing a good house, then its Academy of